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logical order, including the most necessary simpler rules of syntax. A sensible feature is the presentation of the verbs of the regular conjugations by tenses, a clear and economical procedure. The regular verbs are taken up early and developed gradually in connection with the other parts of speech. Careful distinction is made between the use of the imperfect, the past definite, and the past indefinite; the last tense is used exclusively up to p. 106 to express past time, at which point it should become well established in the student's mind, and a confusion of this tense with others should be avoided.

Part ii is, as stated in the Preface, "a systematic grammar of modern French for later study and general reference," in which the arrangement is conventional, except that the verb is treated first. Here the verbal forms which have been scattered through Part i, are collected into a table of the three conjugations followed by the irregular verbs. Each irregular verb is followed by a list of verbs similarly conjugated. There is an alphabetical list of all irregular verbs.

The treatment given to prepositions is especially full, and will be found helpful to the student. The lists of prepositions used between verb and infinitive (pp. 199-209), between verb and object (pp. 217-219), and between adjective and object (pp. 260-262) are particularly valuable, and are more complete than in any French grammar heretofore published in English.

Of the five hundred and fifty-one pages, about one hundred and forty-five are given to exercises, ninety-one to a vocabulary and a word and subject index, and the rest to grammatical matter and a reader.

The exercises deserve especial commendation. The plan in Part i is to furnish abundant material for written and oral practice. The sentences are perfectly sensible, and illustrate the grammatical principles without sacrificing naturalness. In addition to the French models and the English sentences, a certain portion of each exercise is designed for oral practice. In this the question form is used. From exercise thirty onward, the narrative style is introduced, and a portion of the English sentences are built upon the narrative. Illustrative sentences (pp.

337-382) are also provided for Part ii. Composition exercises based upon the French Reader occupy pages 439-460. Proper attention is given to connected sentences at an early period, thus affording more naturalness and flexibility than would otherwise be the case. The exercises are so full and varied that this part of the work can be easily restricted or extended at all stages to suit the particular requirements of the course or the class.

The Reader contains easy selections from well-known authors of the last three centuries.

Economy is a feature of the work. In Part i the possessive adjectives and articles are treated together, the plural formation of nouns, adjectives, and possessive adjectives are considered simultaneously, and the verbs are presented by tenses.

The tenses that offer no difficulty are treated briefly, while those that are not so easily handled are given more extended consideration, and are not hurried.

This work is based on sound pedagogical principles, is complete and well arranged, is well adapted for use in a short or extended course in secondary school or college; it amply provides for the needs of the class-room and for private reference, gives in Part i only what is necessary to start the beginner safely, and in Part ii presents a full and satisfactory reference grammar. It is clear, progressive, concise, and interesting throughout; it is planned with experience behind it, and with the prospect of good results before it.

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SPANISH LITERATURE.

Crónica Troyana, códice gallego del Siglo xiv de la Biblioteca Nacional de Madrid, con apuntes gramaticales y vocabulario por D. MANUEL R. RODRIGUEZ. Publícalo ANDRÉZ MARTÍNEZ SALAZAR. La Coruña, 1900. 2 vols. fol. with facsimile.

Estoria Troyã acabada era de mill et quatroçentos et onze annos (1373). Extraits du MS. de la Bibliothèqu de Madrid I-i-67. Publiés par J. CORNU, Professeur de philologie romane à l'Université allemande de Prague. 8vo, pp. 34 (Extr. *Miscellanea Ascoli*, 1901).

It is certainly not a little strange that, after

being hidden away in some dusty corner of the library of the famous Marquis of Santillana, and afterwards in that of the Dukes of Infantado and Osuna, for over five hundred years, two scholars should, simultaneously, have determined to make this precious manuscript known to the world.

In my edition of *Macias, O Namorado*,¹ I had observed that Amador de los Rios, *Obras del Marqués de Santillana*, p. 608, mentions the existence of a Galician translation, of the fourteenth century, of the *Chronica Troyana* as existing in the library of the Marquis.² My final remark that I did not know whether this MS. had passed to the Biblioteca Nacional, with the rest of the Osuna collection in 1886, induced Professor Teza, of Pavia, well known for his important contributions to the history of Spanish literature, to write to Sr. Menéndez Pidal as to the whereabouts of this MS. His answer is as follows:

"*La Troyana gallega está en la Biblioteca Nacional-MSS. 1-i-67. Creo que la castellana del Escorial, aunque hecho tambien en la Corte de Alfonso XI y Pedro I, se hizo sobre la gallega, contra lo que afirma Amador de los Rios. Lo digo por algun galleguismo que descubrí en la del Escorial.*"

This is quite the opposite of what Sr. Martínez Salazar says: "No podrá dudarse de que este códice [gallego] es traducción casi literal del castellano escorialense, ó de otro análogo," (p. xiii), and Professor Cornu is also of this opinion, as we shall see.

Of the codex here published, which consists of one hundred and eighty-five leaves of parchment, folios 1-100 and 119-128 were written by Fernan Martiis, the chaplain of Fernan Pérez de Andrade, a celebrated Galician knight, who had the manuscript made. This information is given on fol. 92r., which had been carefully erased, but which the use of reagents again made legible. It is as follows:

"Sabbean quantos este liuro virẽ que eu fernã mrs [Martiis] clerigo, et capelan de fernã perez dandrade escriuij este liuro, des onde sse começa esta estoria ata aqui. et escriuij aynda

mays outro quaderno en que ha dez follas que uay aco adeãte. et scriujo per mãdado do dito fernã perez. Et sabede que este fernã perez foy fillo de Roy freyre dandrade et por mi creede de çerto que a este tẽpo que este liuro foy escripto que este fernã perez era omellor homen que auia entõçe en Galiza dos cõde ou rrico homen afora. Et sabede que el aeste tẽpo era homen de duzentos homens de cavalo armados a todo punto. Et era señor da vila da Cruña et da uila de Betãços et da Ponte de Ume. Et Ferrol et a Ponte de Ume derallas elrrey por sua herdade. Et outrossy tãben era señor de Neda et de Çedeira et de Santa Marta et de Outeyro et de Vilalua et de todos seus terminos de todas estas uilas et lugares et tãben das terras chãas en todas estas comarqas en gisa que quantos homens moravã en todas las ditas uilas bõos et ligeyros et arredor enas. . . ."

And on fol. 92 vo. we read:

"Este liuro foy acabado viinte dias andados do mes de Janeyro. Era de mill et quatro çetos et onze annos. Et eu o dito Frnã ms [=Martiis] clerigo. Rogo et peço por lo amor de deus et por salvamento de suas almas et en penitẽcia de seus pecados aquantos este liuro virẽ et oyrẽ. que digan por la mĩa alma hũ pater noster. et hũa Avemaria. aa onrra de deus padre et de deus fillo e de deus spiritũ santo. que me queyra pordoar. et da Virgen Maria sua madre quelle Roge por mĩ et por vos. queo queyra assy cõprir et outorgar."

At the end of the MS. in the hand of Fernan Martiis, we read:

"Este liuro mandou fazer o muyto alto et muy noble et muy eixelente Rey don Alfonso fillo do muy noble Rey don Fernãdo. et da Reyna donna Costançia. Et fui dado descriuir et destoriar ãno tẽpo que o muy noble Rey dom Pedro rreynou. Ao qual mãtena deus ãno seu serviço por muytos tẽpos et bõos. Et os sobreditos onde el vẽ seiã herdeiros ãno rreyno de deus amen. feito oliuro e acabado o postremeiro dia de dezenbro era de mill et ccclxxxviii annos Nicolã Gz [Gonzales] scrivã dos seus liuros scriveu per seu mandado."

With the exception of *scriven*, the third person instead of the first, these lines are the literal translation of the last lines of the *Estoria Troyana* in Castilian, finished at the end of December, 1350. In the opinion of Prof. Cornu this dispels every doubt as to the true relation between the Galician and Castilian texts.

Both editors have endeavored to reproduce the orthography of the MS. as nearly as may

¹ Philadelphia, 1900, p. 33, note.

² Cf. also the same author's *Historia Crítica de la Literatura Española*, vol. iv, p. 244, et seq.

be; both have kept the ancient punctuation "parce qu'elle repose sur de meilleurs principes que celle en usage aujourd'hui;" as Prof. Cornu says. The latter scholar has also distinguished between *u* and *v*, and used capital letters with proper names; this Sr. Martínez Salazar has not done, as it is not done in the manuscript. A comparison of the two texts shows very slight differences, and is a proof of the minute and painstaking care of Sr. Salazar and M. Cornu.

In the following notes, I give the text of Salazar first. Always *aujan*, C. *aviian* and *avian*; *vijnān*: *vinā*; *vijr*: *vir*; *desparesca* (308): *desperesca*; *duro* (308) misprint, C. has *duro*; *da sua parte*: *de*. Salazar always uses the Spanish form *por*, while Cornu nearly always has *per*; *porla*: *pela*; *çerca* (309) typ. error, C. has *çerta*; *rrecebedes* (309) correct, C. has *rreceberdes*; *guerra* (309) should be *queyra*, the subjunctive, as in C.; *home*: *homen* always. The final *e* of adverbs is always omitted in S. *apostament*, *adeant*, etc. Cornu nearly always represents the final *n* by a tilde. *retrando et posfacado* (312): *rretrauda et posfacada*, as it should be; it is Breçayda who is speaking. *eemjgos*: *ëmigos*; *ajudadeslos para seer*: *ajudadelos*, the former is correct; *avedes*: *aviedes* (10) is a misprint; *homes*: *homens* always; *escarnido*: *escarnudo*, the former a misprint. *deteemento*, *deteer*, *teemos*: *detèemento*, *detèer*, *tèemos*; *amjude*: *amitide*; *mereçesse* (321): *merçesse* (14); *perssiãos*: *Perssãos*; *mill*: *mille*; *dulgas*: *Dulgos*; *poru*: *peru*. On p. 321, l. 25, we have the spelling *elmos de panja*, where the variant given is *panjo*—and in the vocabulary the correction is indicated: error for *panja*: Cornu has *elmos de Pavia*; cf. the name of the trobador *Joham Soares de Pauha*, *Payva*, *Pavia*.

Both of these publications are the work of scholars from whom we may expect the greatest accuracy, and both are most welcome—the briefer excerpts from the MS. especially to those to whom the larger publication is inaccessible. Prof. Cornu gives only the text, with some important remarks at the end, concerning his system of transcription.

The work of Srs. Rodriguez and Martínez Salazar is truly monumental: it is magnificently printed in two large folio volumes. The

whole is preceded by an excellent grammar of the old Galician dialect, over eighty-five pages folio, from the pen of the well known scholar, D. Manuel R. Rodriguez, whose blindness has in nowise impaired the extreme care and accuracy with which he has preformed his task. The vocabulary, prepared by the same grammarian, is also singularly complete and admirably done. We have already spoken of the great accuracy and trustworthiness of the text presented to us by the learned editor, Don Andrés Martínez Salazar. It is what we should expect from a scholar of such high reputation as a paleographer. But Sr. Salazar has not only given us the whole of the Galician text as represented by the Madrid manuscript; this, as is well known, is incomplete at the beginning. Of these opening chapters that are missing—thirty-four in number—he supplies the Spanish text from the MS. in the Escorial, as an Appendix to his work, and in another appendix gives such chapters as are contained in the bilingual MS.—Galician and Castilian, belonging to Sr. Menéndez y Pelayo, and which are not found in the Madrid text. The introduction contains a detailed description of the manuscripts, and a very interesting account of his treatment of the various abbreviations and diacritical marks of the codex. Taking it all in all, the *Cronica Troyana* does great honor to Spanish scholarship and also to the Deputation of the Province of Coruña, through whose munificence this—one of the most important monuments of the old Galician dialect, has been made accessible.

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LITERATURE IN THE SOUTH.

Selections from the Southern Poets, selected and edited by WILLIAM LANDER WEBER, Emory College, Ga. New York: The Macmillan Co. 1901. 16mo., pp. 1+221, 25 cents.

"THIS book," says Dr. Weber, "is intended primarily to meet the recommendation of the Georgia Teachers' Association that applicants for admission into the Freshman Class of Georgia colleges be examined on selections from Southern poets. Yet the anthology is not compiled in a sectional spirit; for limited